



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Book Reviews.

The Old Testament and the New Criticism. By ALFRED BLOMFIELD, D.D.,
Bishop Suffragan of Colchester. London: Elliot Stock, 1893. Pages 182.

This is a book of criticisms of Professor Driver's "Introduction to the Literature of the Old Testament," which have appeared in a serial publication. The writer begins by disclaiming the possession of Hebrew scholarship, but stoutly maintains that there are elements in the discussion which are common to the study of any other book or books. These are the property of every literary student and can be employed by him as well as by the Hebrew specialist.

The principles and methods employed by such scholars as Drs. Driver and Cheyne, following in the wake of the Dutch and German schools, attack the Old Testament as being spurious, legendary, unhistorical, and imaginary, misrepresenting the events which actually happened. It is also claimed that the conclusions said to have been reached by critical processes would have been accepted in other departments only on the ground of the common verdict of educated men. Dr. Driver's system of minute analysis is affirmed to be wholly unreliable as applied in the manner and to the extent in which he applies it. Let any competent scholar apply the critical tests considered infallible in Genesis to any book of the present day, of sufficient importance and variety of matter to form a fair subject of comparison, and the results would be astonishing. There is one assumption which is fatal to Dr. Driver's book (p. 66); it is this, viz., that there is practically no disagreement among critics. But it is not so. The writer goes on knocking this or that out of the Oxford professor's book until only the shell remains. True, he has some good grounds for his position, but our author has almost no use for him at all. Some of his objections are well grounded, and demand of Driver and all of his school more positive proof of the truth of their assertions. To state that there is a contradiction, and to show it, are two things which must be regarded justly. This book has some value in calling the attention of the unwary to the pitfalls of extremists and radicals. But it is not sufficiently methodical, having neither table of contents, headings of chapters, nor an index, to demand the time and attention of busy men. Such books to deserve respectful consideration must be constructed on the most approved and helpful plans.

PRICE.

Jesus and the Resurrection. By PRINCIPAL H. C. G. MOULE, M.A., Cambridge. London: Seeley & Co., 1893. Pp. 213.

This book presents twelve expository studies upon chaps. 20 and 21 of the Gospel of John. It would be difficult to say anything new concerning this